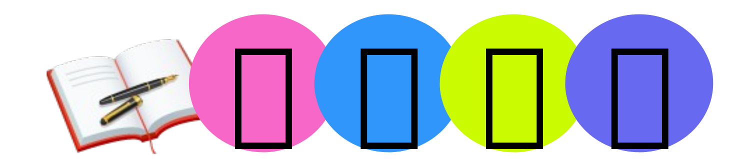
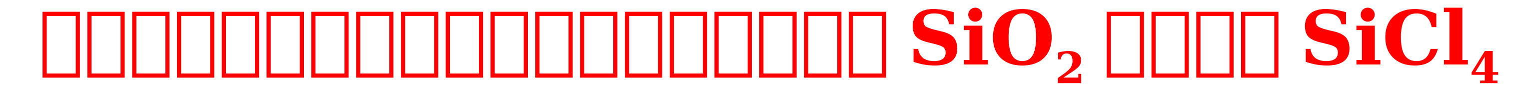


□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

□□	SiO_2	$SiCl_4$	SiF_4
□□/℃	1710	□70	□90.2

(1)SiO_2□$SiCl_4$□ SiO_2□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□$SiCl_4$


□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□SiO_2□□□□$SiCl_4$
____

$SiCl_4$□SiF_4□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ ____□

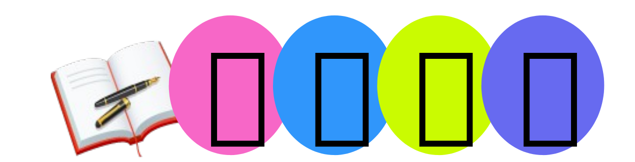
□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

(2)$SiCl_4$□SiF_4□

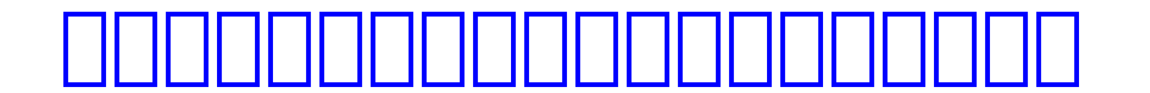
□□□□□$SiCl_4$□□□□□SiF_4

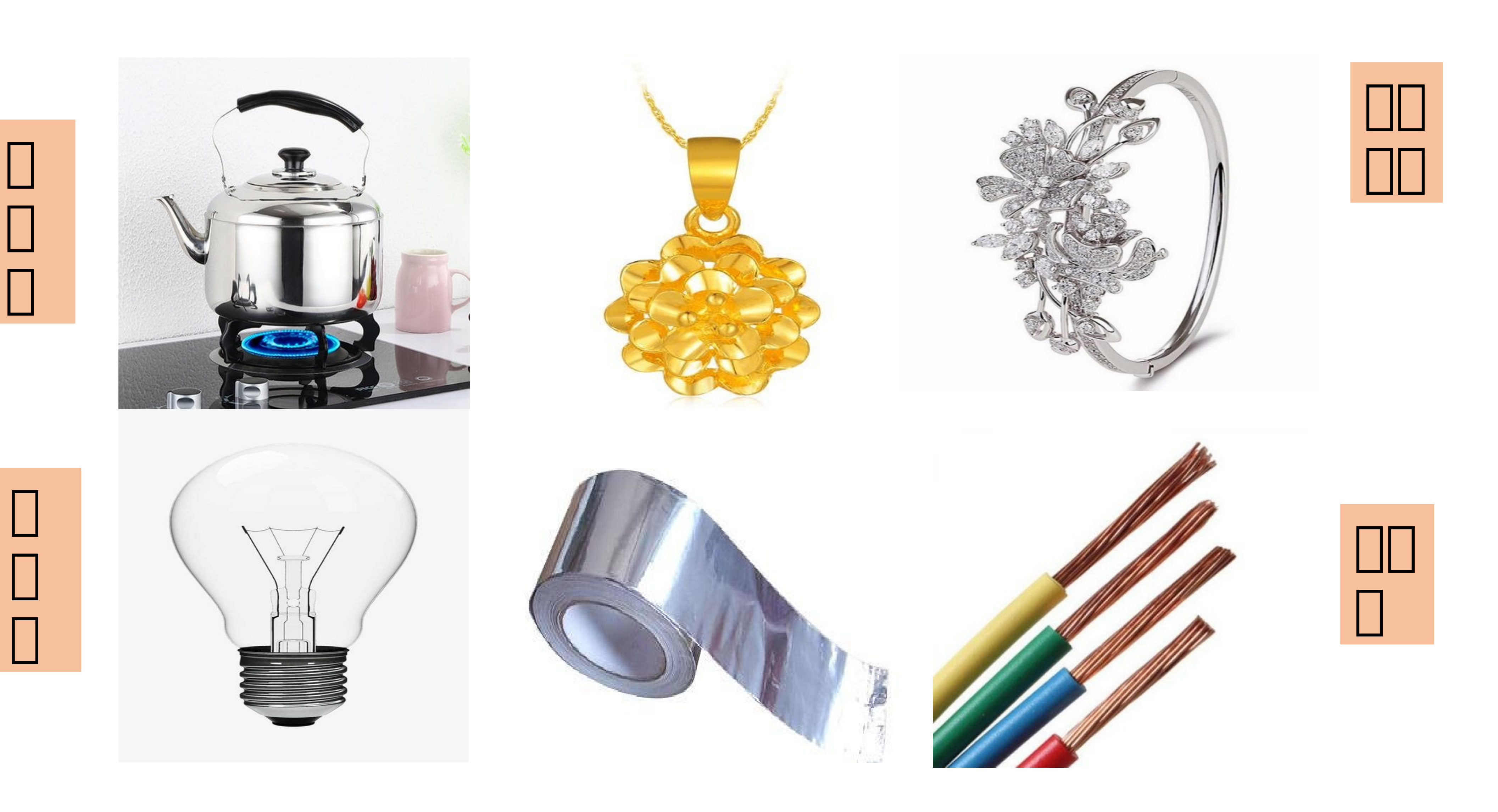
____

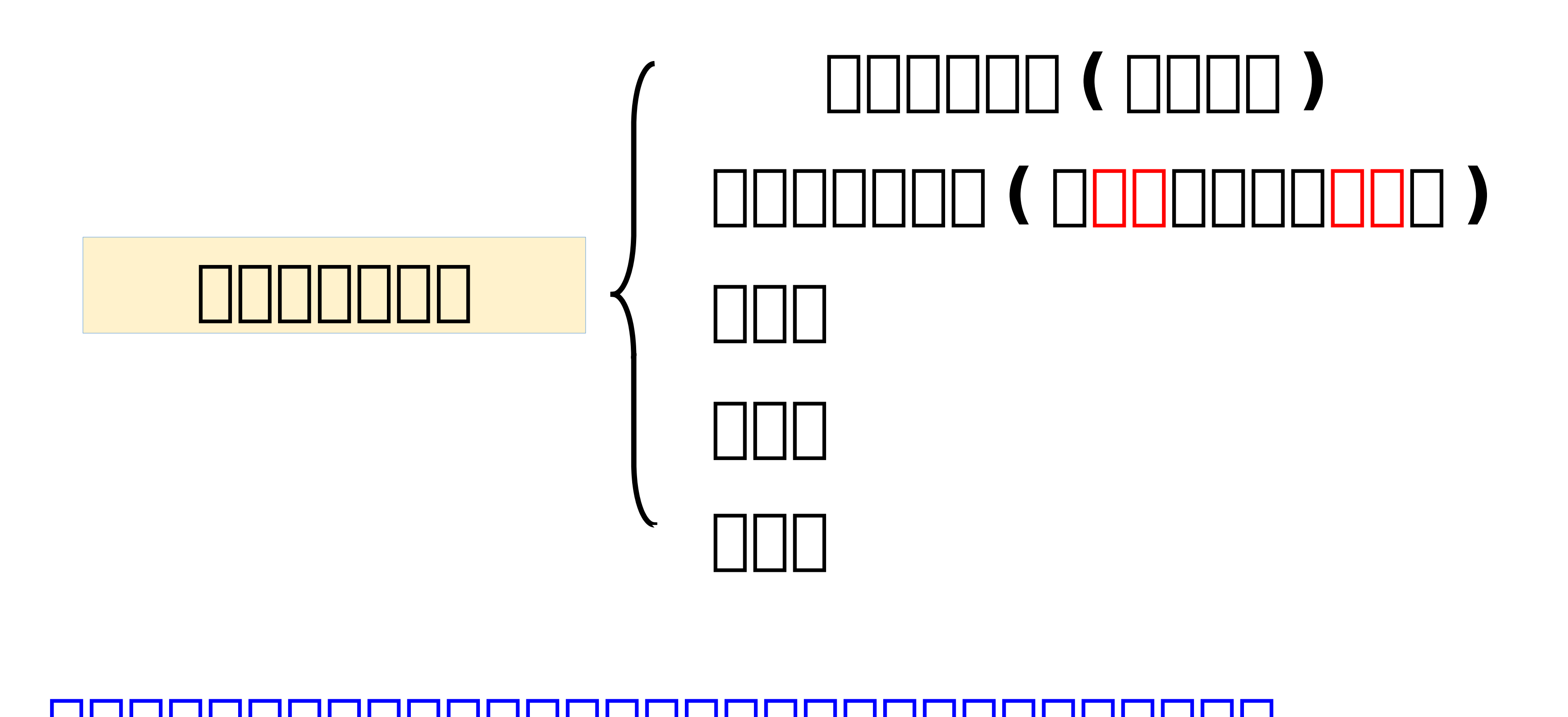
____



金属之最

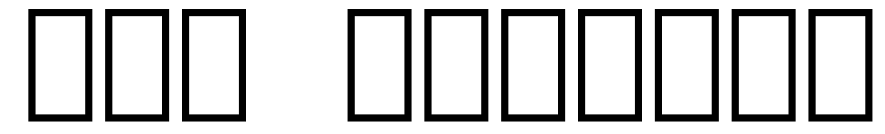


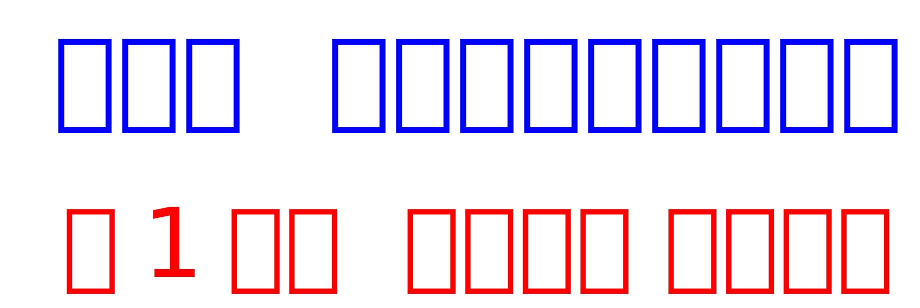


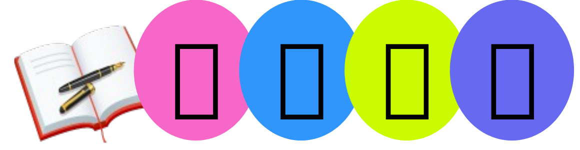


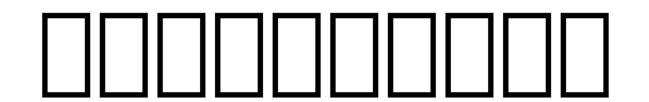
第三章 晶体结构与性质
第三节 金属晶体与离子晶体
第 1 课时 金属键与 金属晶体
教 学 目 标

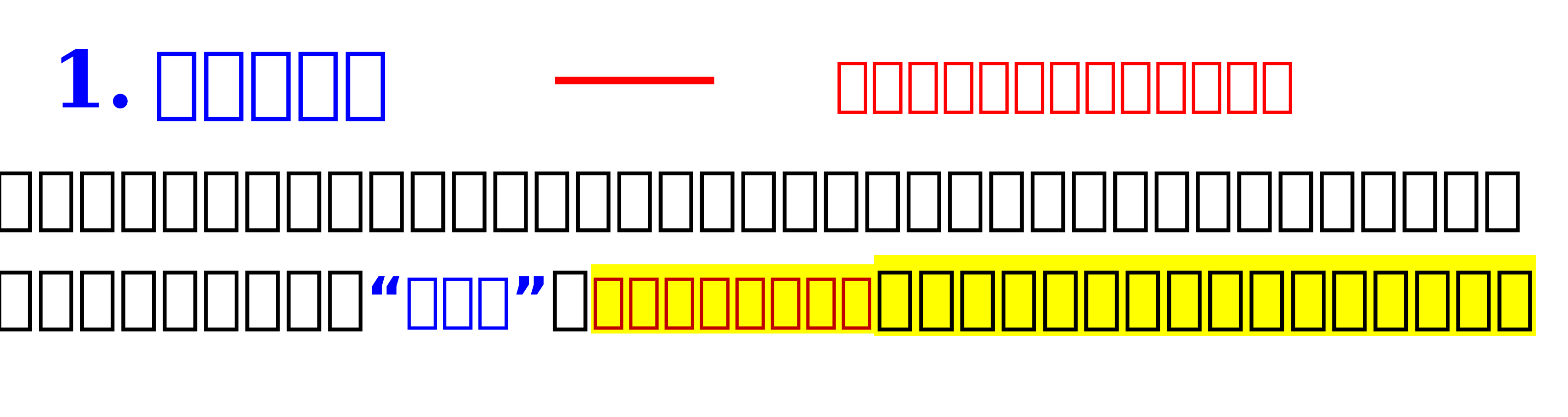
1. 知道影响金属键强弱的因素。
2. 能用“电子气理论”解释金属的物理性质。

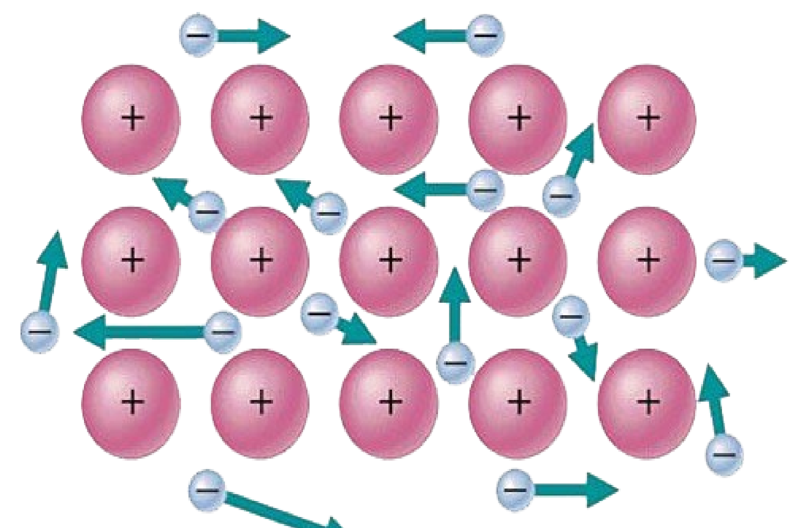


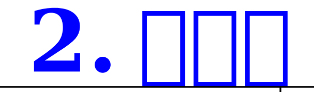


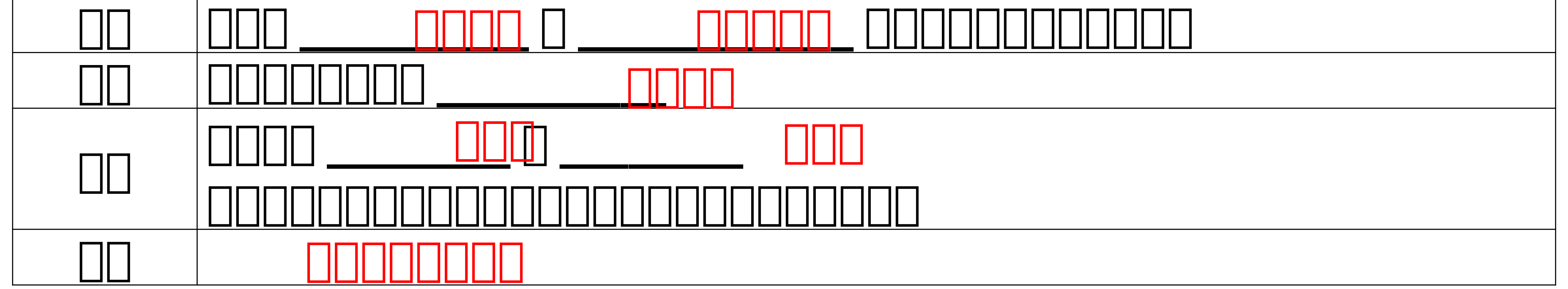










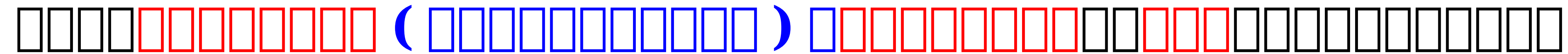


[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

3. [illegible]

(1) [illegible] [illegible] ________ [illegible]

(2) [illegible]



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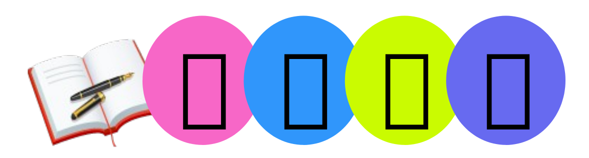


[illegible] (   )　　D

A. [illegible]　　B. [illegible]　　C. [illegible]　　D. [illegible]

[[illegible]] [illegible] —— [illegible]

[illegible]

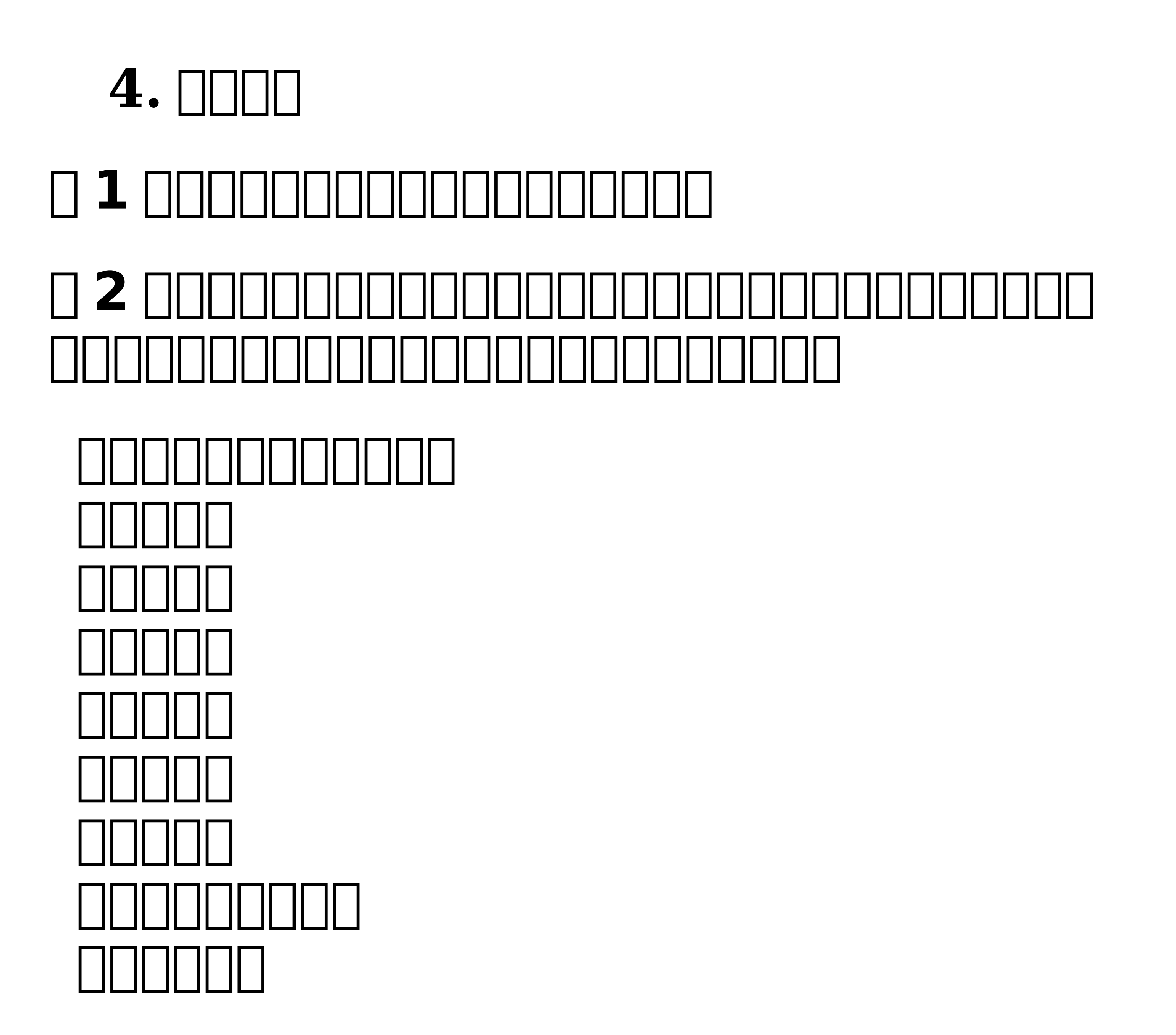
[illegible]

4.物理通性

（1）导电、导热、有延展性、有金属光泽。

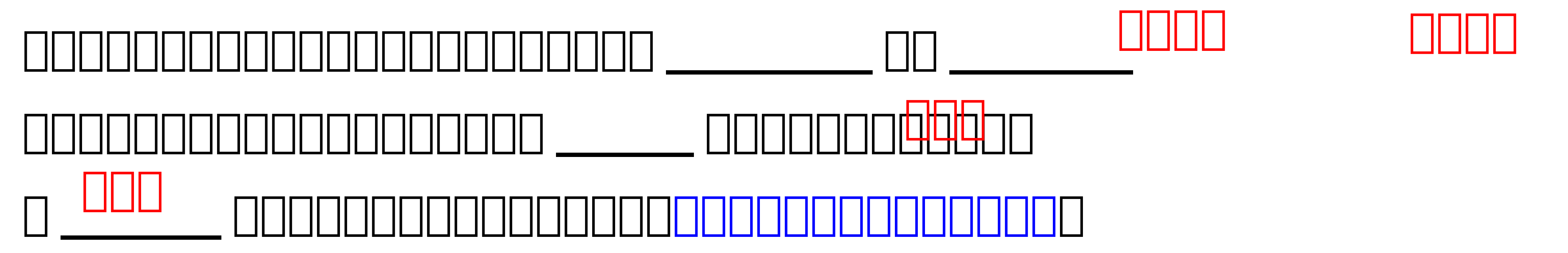
（2）差异性：不同金属在某些性质方面（密度、硬度、熔点等）表现出很大差异，这与金属晶体中原子的排列方式等因素有关。

【例】写出对应的金属之最
硬度最大：
硬度最小：
密度最小：
密度最大：
熔点最高：
熔点最低：
导电（热）性最好：
延展性最好：



5. [illegible]“[illegible]”[illegible]

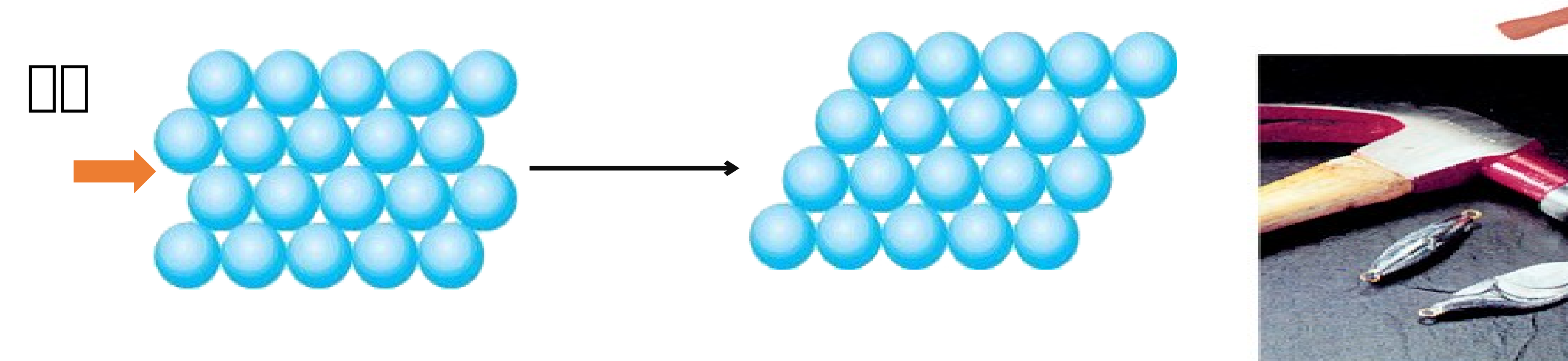
(1) [illegible]

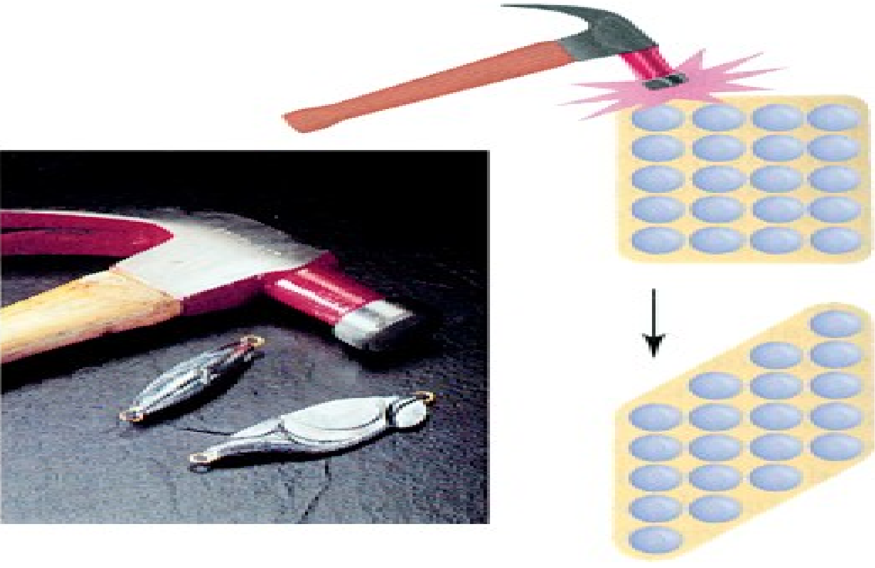


[illegible]________[illegible]________

[illegible]______[illegible]

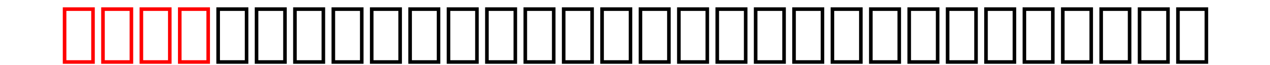
[illegible]______[illegible]

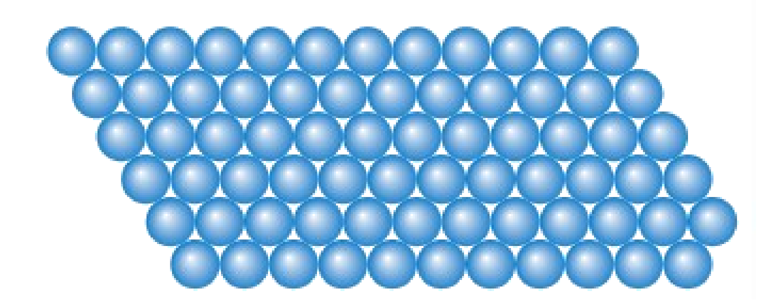


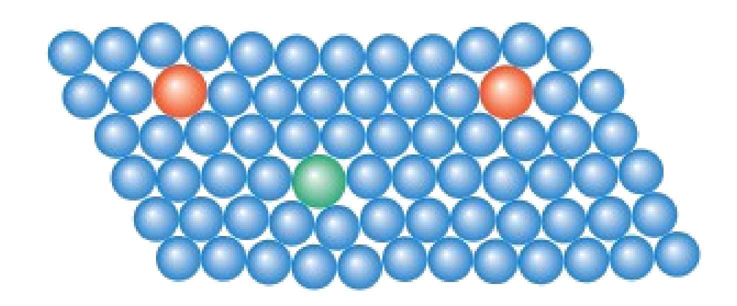


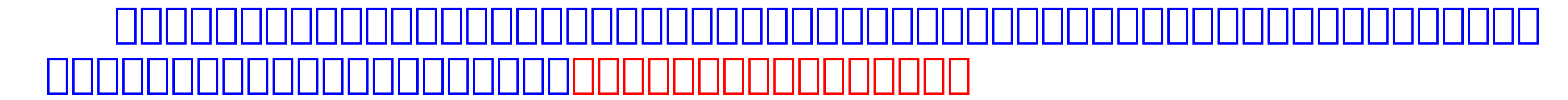
【思考】将纯金属制备成合金后，硬度和延展性会发生什么变化呢？

当向金属晶体中掺入不同的金属或非金属原子时，就像在滚珠之间掺入了细小而坚硬的砂土或碎石一样，改变了金属原子有规则的
层状排列，使原子层之间的相对滑动变得困难，导致合金的硬度变大，延展性变差。









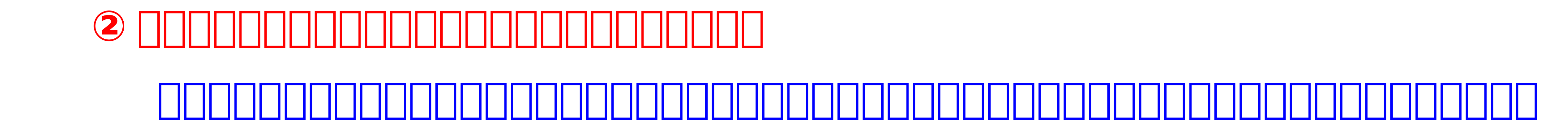
(2)导电性

金属内部自由电子的运动不具有方向性，在外加电场的作用下，金属晶体中的自由电子发生______移定动向而形成电流。

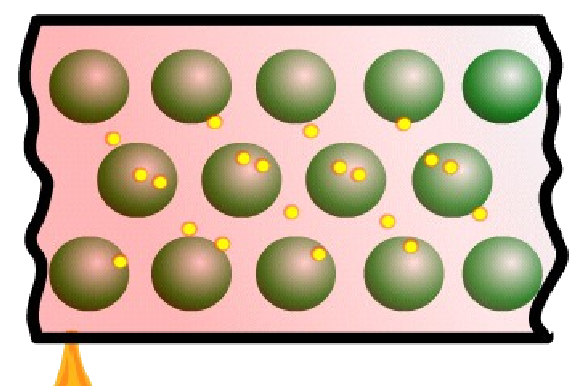
外加电场

【思考】①能导电的物质一定是金属吗？
不是。如石墨具有导电性，属于非金属。还有一大类能导电的有机高分子化合物（如聚乙炔），也不属于金属。

②金属导电和电解质溶液导电的原理一样吗？有什么区别？
金属导电的粒子是自由电子，导电过程是物理变化。而电解质溶液导电的粒子是自由移动的阴阳离子，导电过程是化学变化。



(3) [illegible]



[illegible]

______[illegible]______ [illegible], [illegible]

[illegible]

自由电子

金属原子或金属阳离子

(4) [illegible]

[illegible] __________ [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

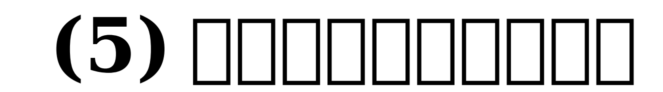
[illegible] ([illegible]) [illegible]

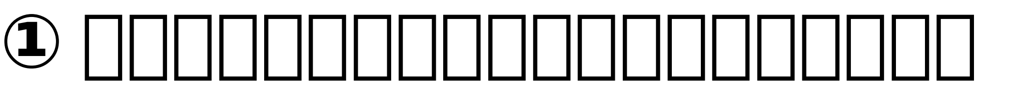
[illegible]

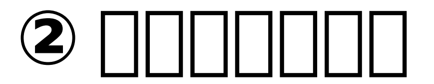
(5) 熔点、硬度（差异性）
①影响熔点和硬度的是金属键强弱，差异较大。

②对于某些金属：

【例】比较IA族金属的熔点
【例】比较Na、Mg、Al的熔点







[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]	Na	Mg	Al	K	Rb	Cr
[illegible]	$3s^1$	$3s^2$	$3s^23p^1$	$4s^1$	$5s^1$	$3d^54s^1$
[illegible]/pm	186	160	143.1	196	248	124.9
[illegible]/°C	97.8	650	660	63.25	38.89	1907

[illegible]

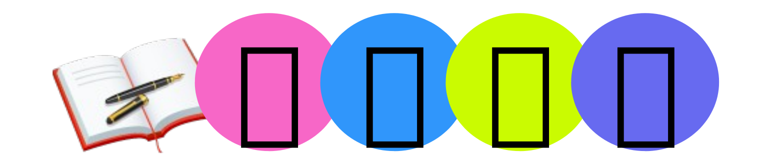
[illegible]

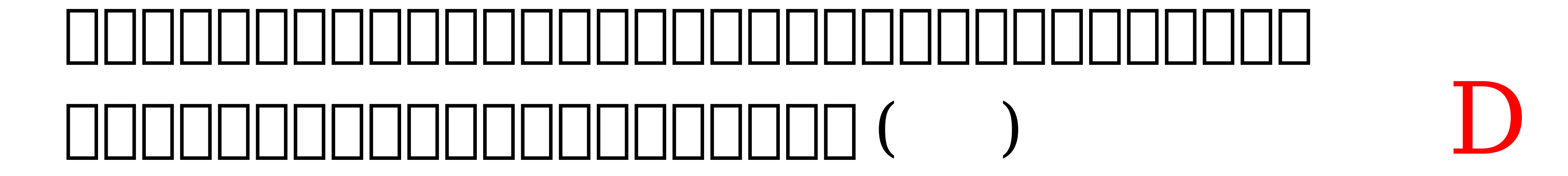
要使金属熔化必须破坏其中的金属键。金属熔、沸点高低和硬度大小一般取

决于金属键的强弱。由此判断下列说法正确的是( ) D

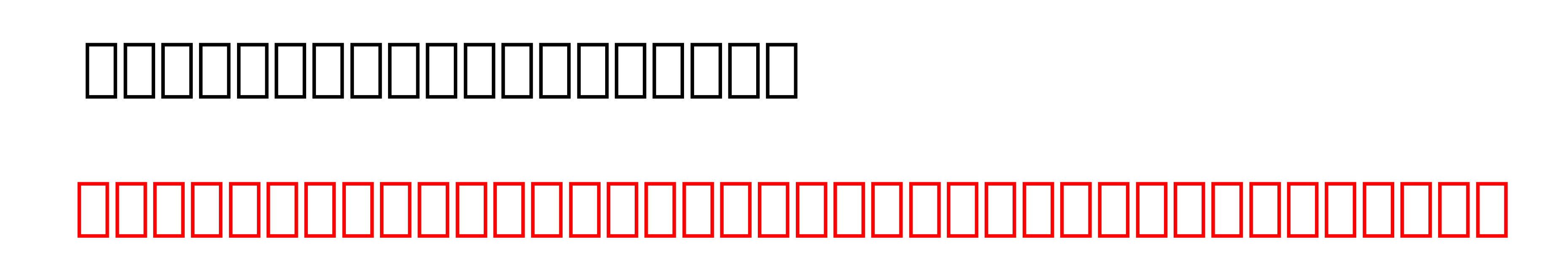
A. 金属锂的熔点高于金属铍
B. 碱金属单质的熔、沸点从 到 是逐渐升高的
C. 金属镁的硬度小于金属钙
D. 金属铝的硬度大于金属钠

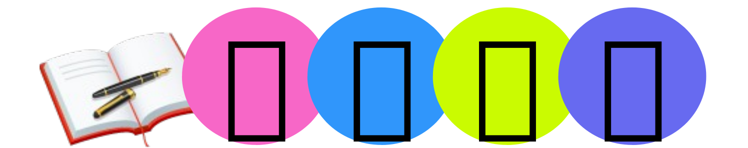
课 堂 练 习





为什么金属晶体熔点、硬度差距如此巨大？
因为金属晶体熔化时需要断裂（克服）金属键，不同的金属晶体金属键强度差别很大。





[illegible]

(1) [illegible] (　　) ✕

(2) [illegible] (　　) ✕

(3) [illegible] (　　) ✕

(4) [illegible] (　　)

(5) [illegible] (　　) ✕

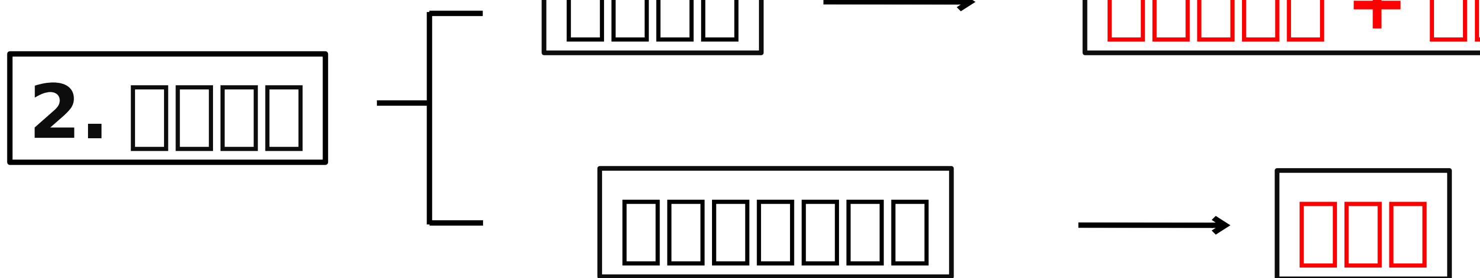
(6) [illegible] (　　) √

(7) [illegible] (　　) ✕

√

01

1.

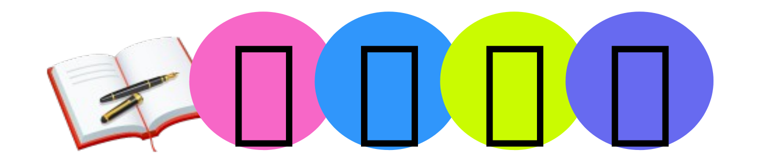


课 堂 练 习

下列生活中的现象，不能用金属键理论知识解释的是( ) D

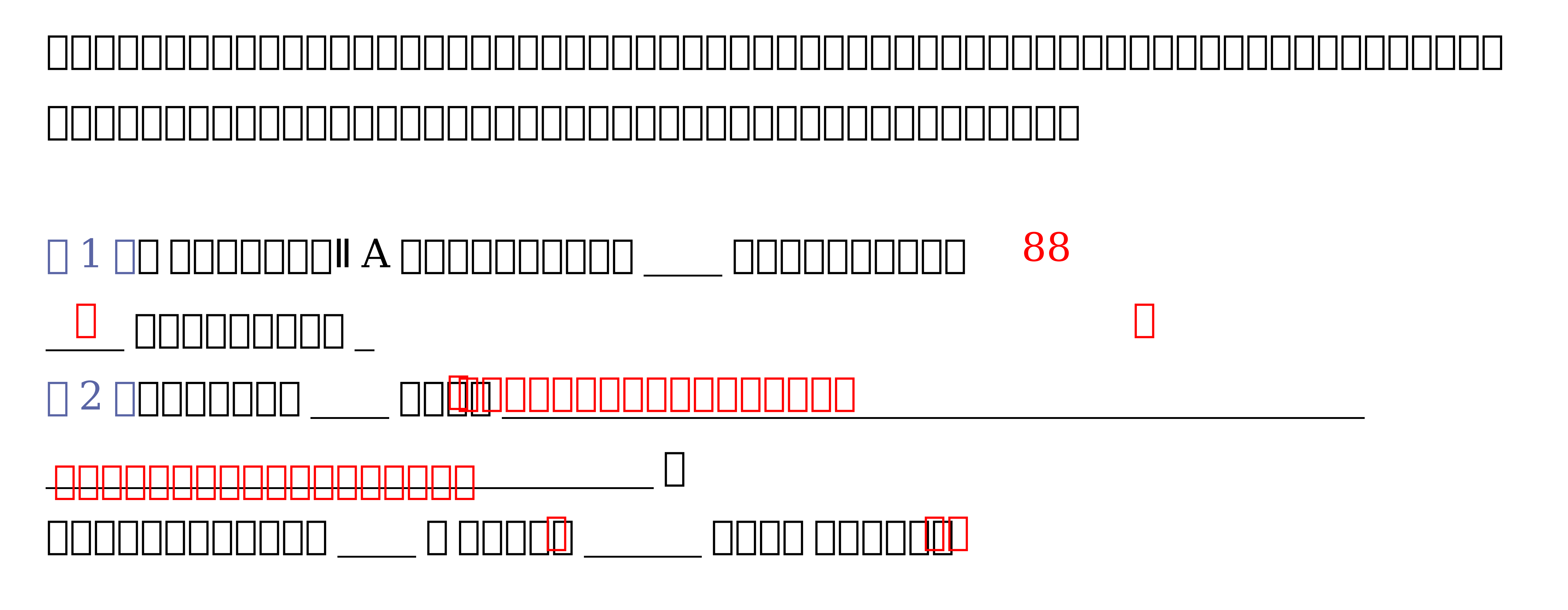
A. 用铁制品做炊具 B. 用金属铝制成导线
C. 用铂金做首饰 D. 铁易生锈

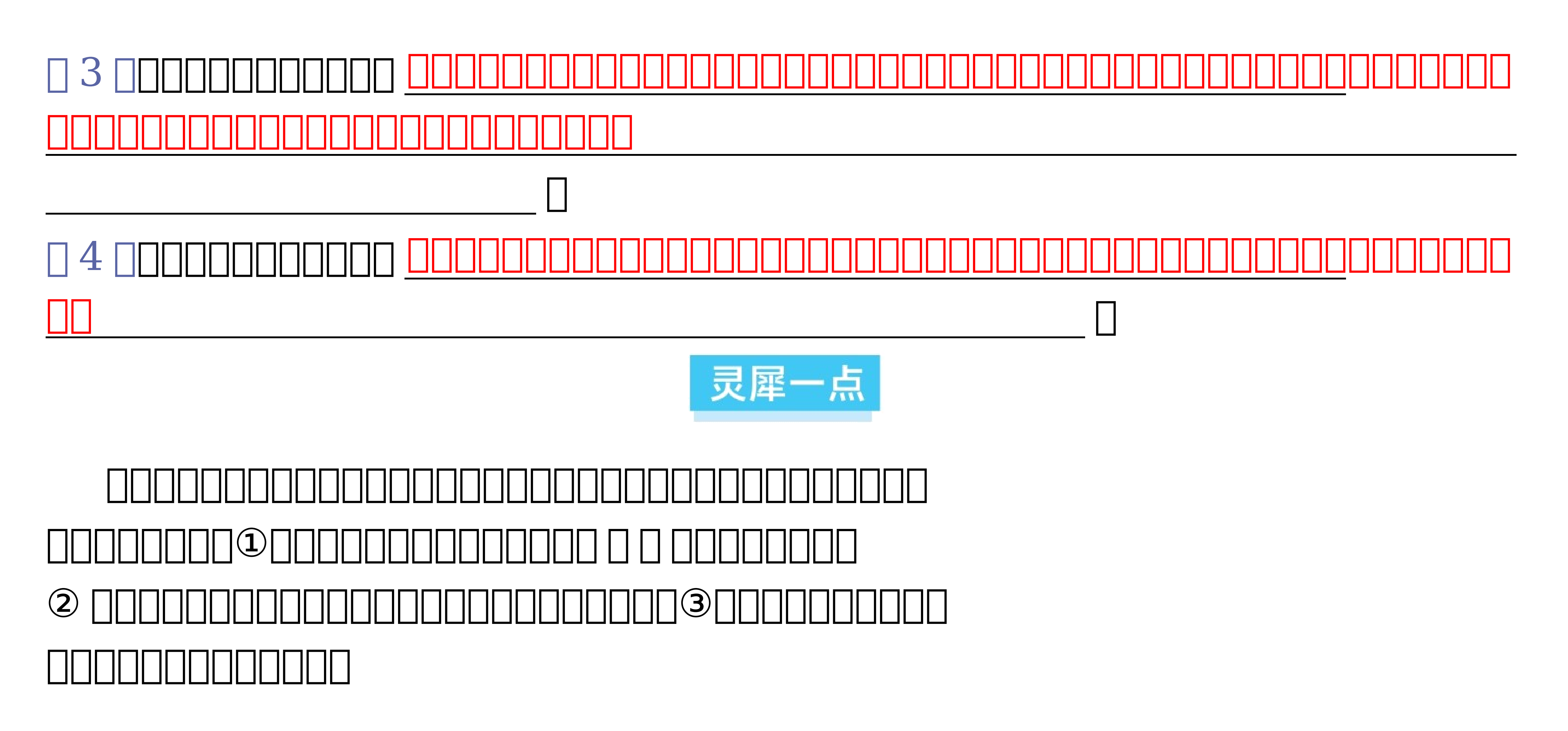
[解析] 用铁制品做炊具利用了金属的导热性；用金属铝制成导线利用了金属的导电性；用铂金做首饰利用了金属的延展性，三者均与金属阳离子与自由电子形成的金属键有关。铁易生锈与元素的还原性以及所处的周围介质的酸碱性有关。



下列关于金属键及金属性质的叙述中正确的是( ) B

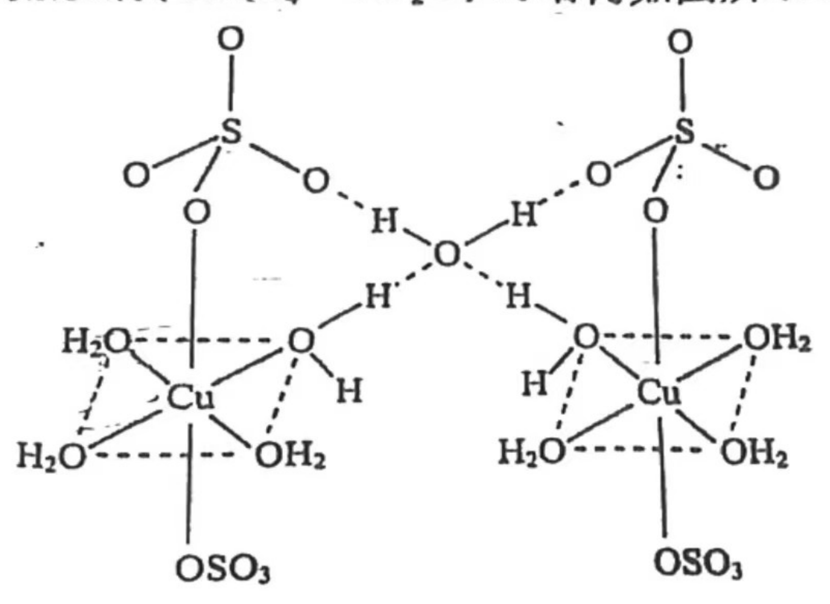
A. 随原子序数的递增，碱金属元素单质的熔点升高
B. 金属键是金属阳离子与自由电子间的相互作用
C. 金属导电是因为在外加电场作用下产生自由电子
D. 金属具有光泽是因为金属阳离子吸收并放出可见光
[解析] 随原子序数的递增，碱金属元素单质的熔点逐渐降低，A项错误；金属晶体由金属阳离子和自由电子构成，金属导电是因为自由电子在外加电场作用下定向移动，C项错误；因为自由电子对可见光的选择性吸收和反射，使得金属晶体具有金属光泽，D项错误。


1
Ⅱ A
88
2


灵犀一点

二、离子晶体
1.概念 由阴离子和阳离子相互作用而形成的晶体，叫做离子晶体。（1）组成微粒
（2）作用力

思考：离子晶体中是否只存在离子键？是否只存在阴阳离子？



① [illegible] ([illegible] H_2O [illegible] NH_3 [illegible]) [illegible]
[illegible] NH_4^+ [illegible] SO_4^{2-} [illegible]

② [illegible]

③ [illegible]

[illegible]

（3）常见的离子晶体：

强碱
活泼金属氧化物和过氧化物
大部分盐
类盐

2. [illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible]

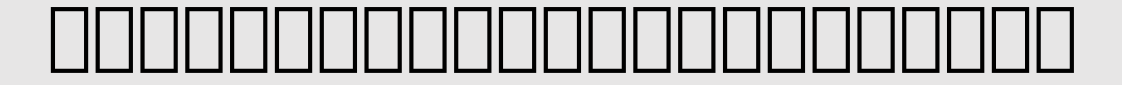
① [illegible]

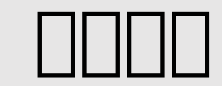
② [illegible] [illegible]

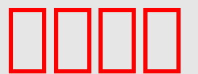
[illegible] NaF NaCl NaBr NaI [illegible] MgO $MgCl_2$

③ [illegible]

④ [illegible] H_2O [illegible] ([illegible]
CCl_4 [illegible])







[illegible] CaO [illegible] 2613 ℃ [illegible] NH_4NO_3 [illegible] $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2$ [illegible] 170℃ [illegible] 109℃ [illegible] 1914 [illegible] $C_2H_5NH_3NO_3$ [illegible] 12℃ [illegible] NH_4NO_3 [illegible] 158℃!

[illegible] 20 [illegible] 90 [illegible]

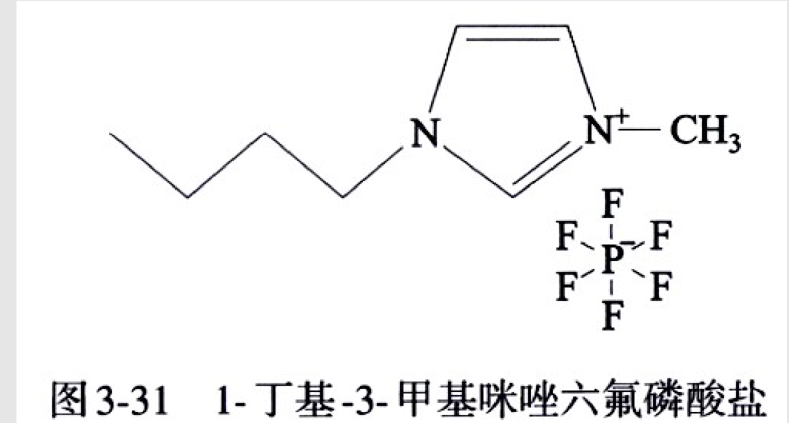
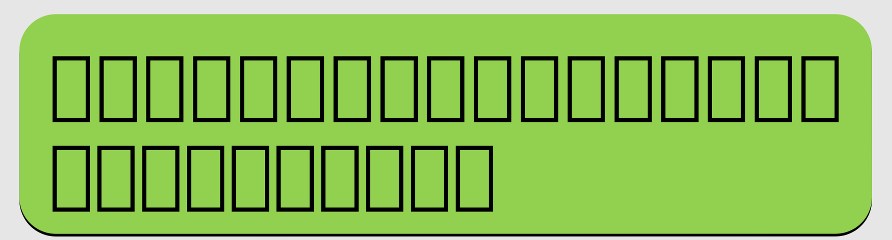
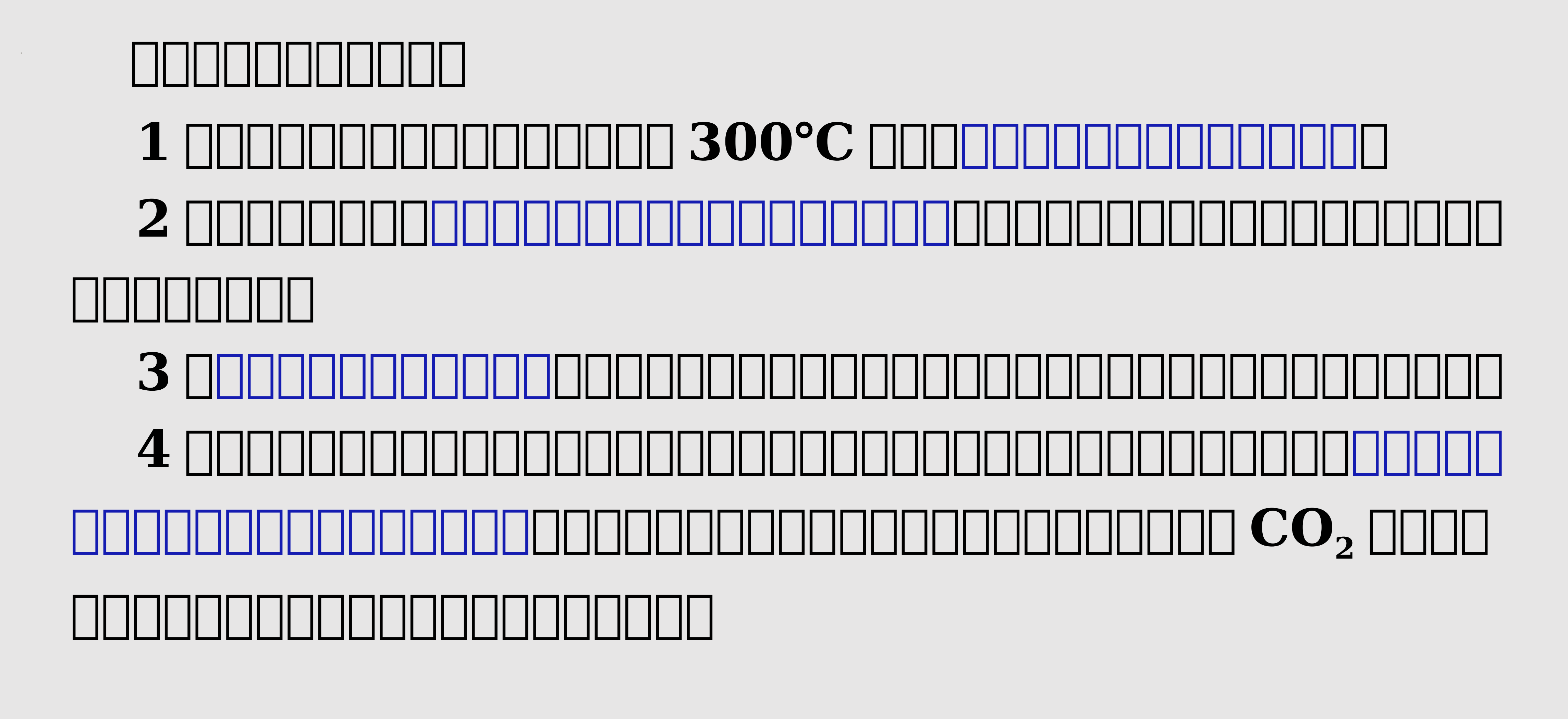


图3-31 1-丁基-3-甲基咪唑六氟磷酸盐




1 300°C
2
3
4
CO_2

[illegible] 6 [illegible]

(1) [illegible] (　　) ×

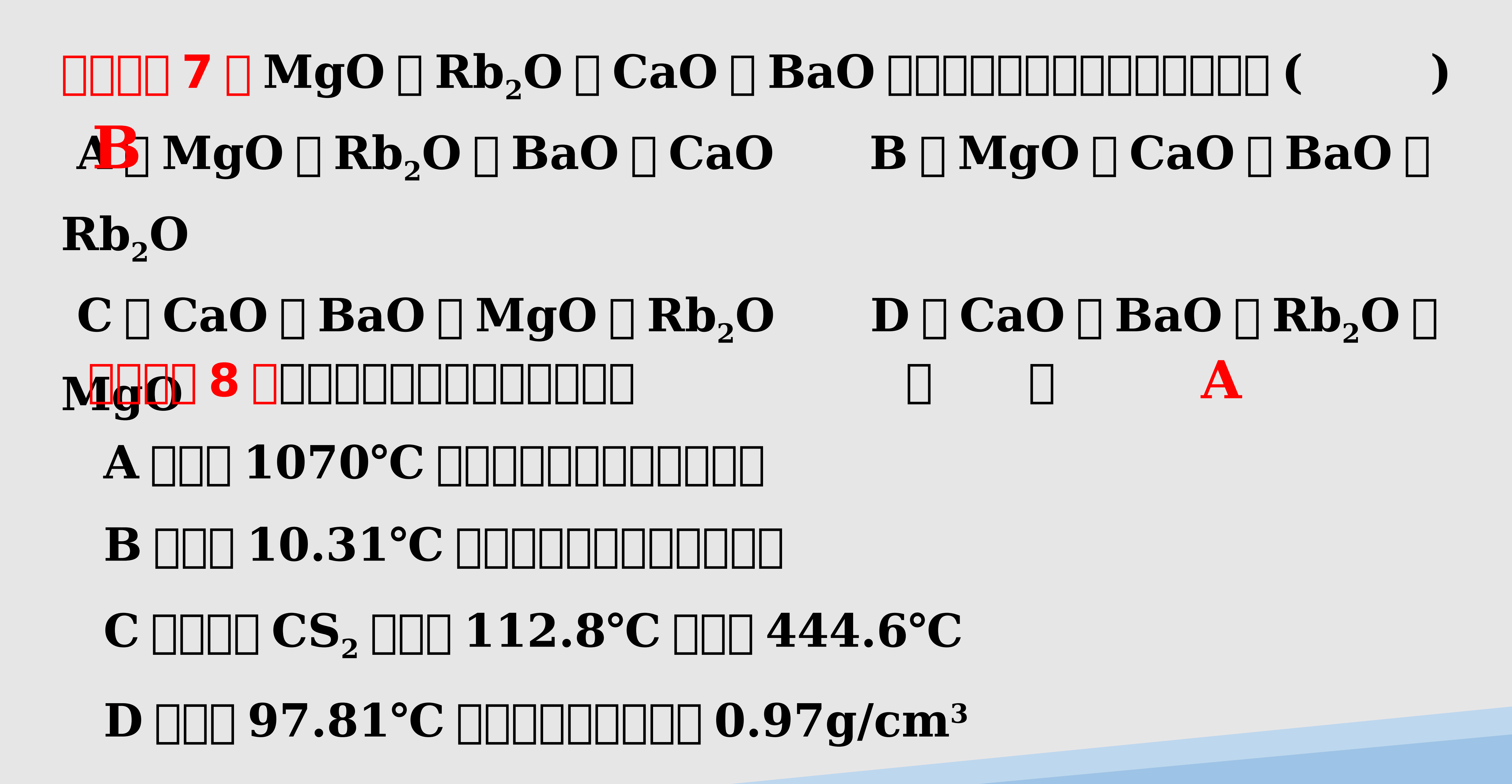
(2) [illegible] (　　) ×

(3) [illegible] (　　) √

(4) [illegible] (　　) ×

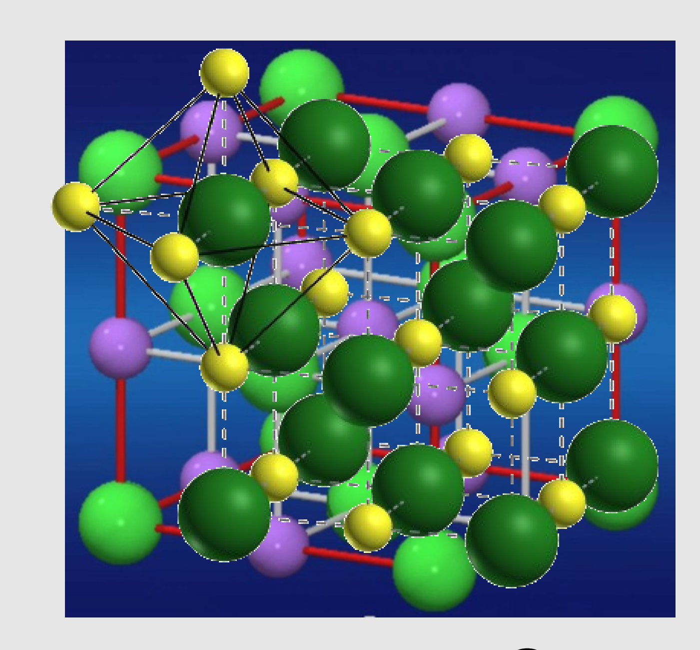
(5) [illegible] (　　) ×

(6) [illegible] (　　) ×


□□□□7□ MgO□Rb_2O□CaO□BaO□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(　　)
B
A□MgO□Rb_2O□BaO□CaO　　B□MgO□CaO□BaO□Rb_2O
C□CaO□BaO□MgO□Rb_2O　　D□CaO□BaO□Rb_2O□MgO
□□□□8□□□□□□□□□□□□□□（　　）
A
A□□□1070℃□□□□□□□□□□□□
B□□□10.31℃□□□□□□□□□□□□
C□□□□CS_2□□□112.8℃□□□444.6℃
D□□□97.81℃□□□□□□□□□0.97g/cm³

3. [illegible]

①NaCl [illegible]



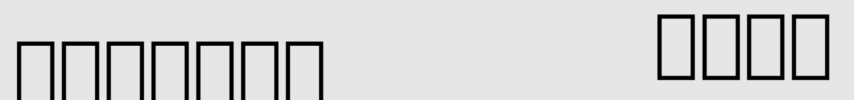
[illegible] Na^+ ____[illegible]____ Cl^- ____[illegible]____

[illegible] Na^+ ____4____ Cl^- ____4____

Na^+ [illegible] Cl^- ____6____

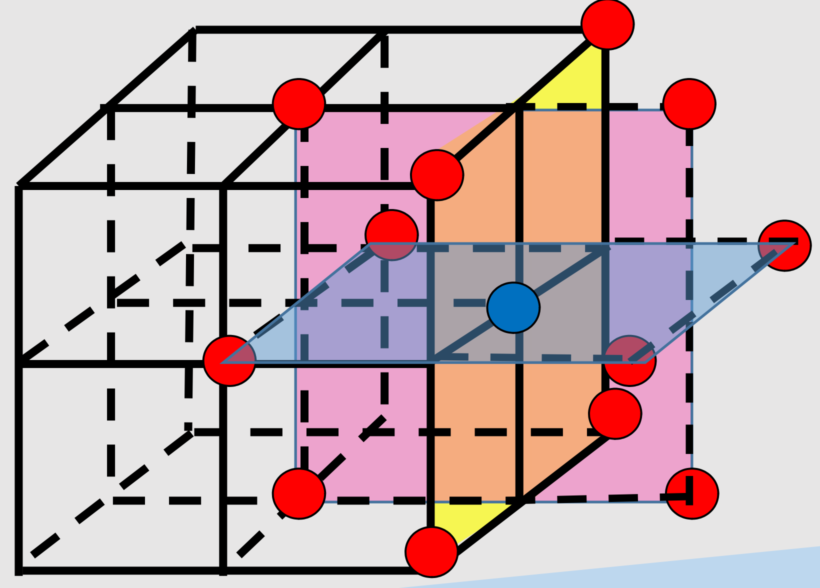
Cl^- [illegible] Cl^- ____6____

[illegible] ____

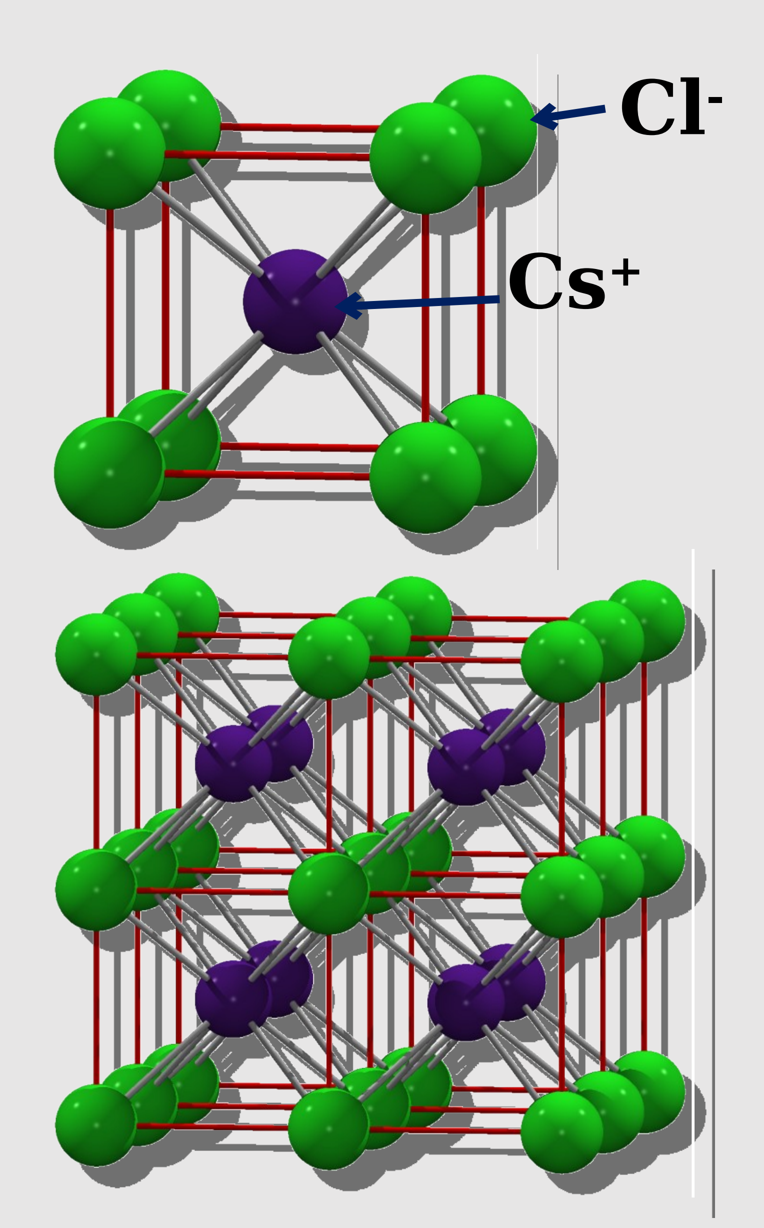


Na^+ [illegible] Na^+ [illegible] ____12____

Cl^- [illegible] Cl^- [illegible] ____12____



②CsCl [illegible]



[illegible]：Cl^- [illegible] Cs^+ [illegible]

[illegible]：1 [illegible] Cl^-, 1 [illegible] Cs^+

Cs^+ [illegible] Cl^- ____ 8

Cl^- [illegible] Na^+ ____ 8

Cl^- [illegible] ____ [illegible]

Cs^+ [illegible] Cs^+ [illegible] ____ 6

Cl^- [illegible] Cl^- [illegible] ____ 6

③ZnS [illegible]

[illegible] Zn^{2+} ______[illegible]______ S^{2-} ______[illegible]______

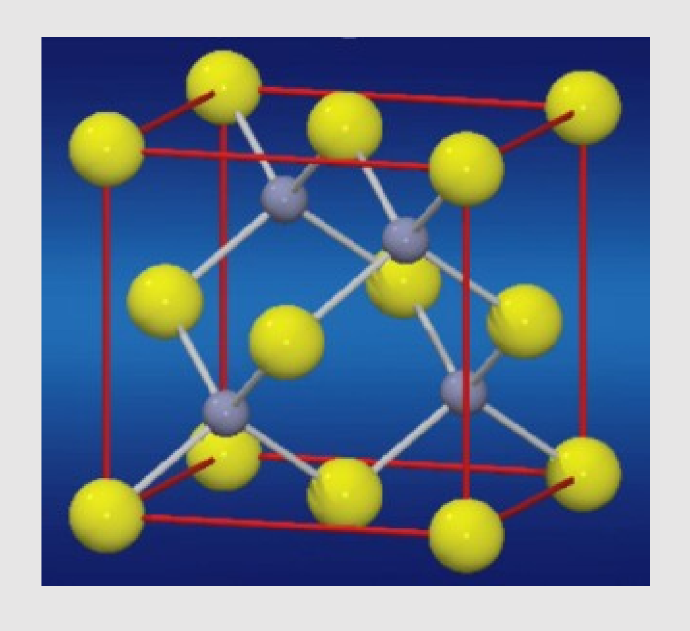
[illegible] Zn^{2+} ___4___ S^{2-} ___4___

Zn^{2+} [illegible] ___4___ S^{2-} [illegible] ___4___

[illegible] ______[illegible]______

Zn^{2+} [illegible] Zn^{2+} [illegible] ___12___

S^{2-} [illegible] S^{2-} [illegible] ___12___



□□□□9□□□□CaF_2□□□□□□□□□□，□□□□□acm，

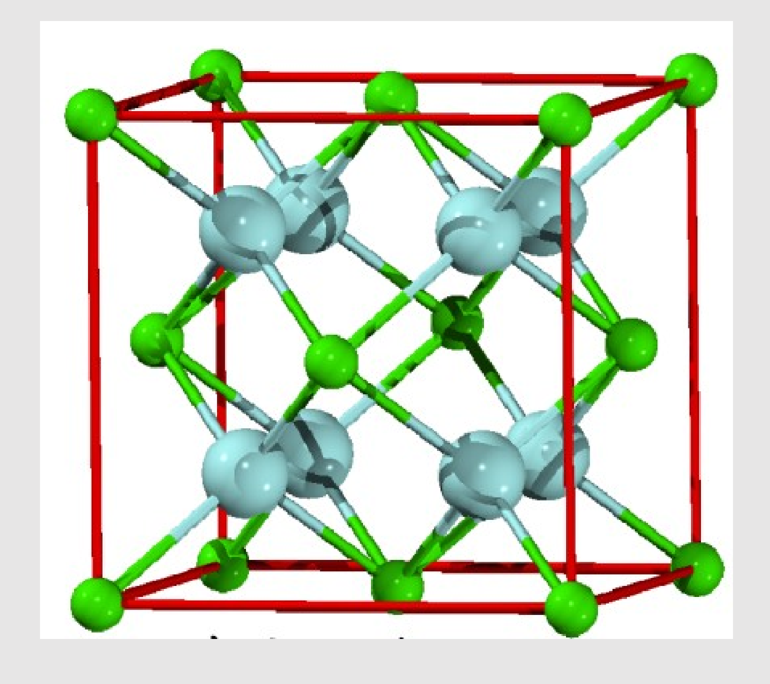
(1) □□□□□□□□□□ ____Ca^{2+}____ □

(2) □□□□□□□ ___8___ □□□□□□□ ___4___

(3) □□Ca^{2+}□□□□□□□□□Ca^{2+}□ ___12___ □

□□F^-□□□□□□□□□F^-□ ___6___ □

(4) □□□□Ca^{2+}□F^-□□□□□□ ___$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}$ acm___



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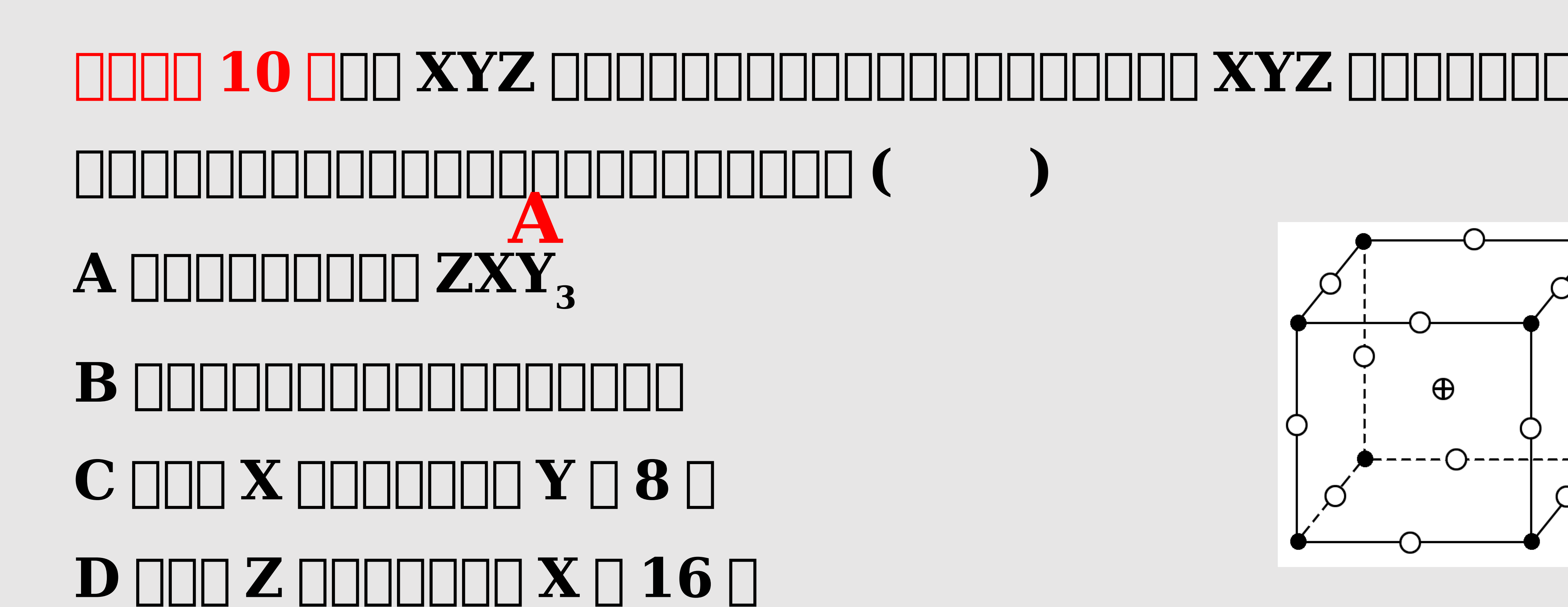

□□□□ 10 □□□ XYZ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ XYZ □□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (　　)

A

A □□□□□□□□□ ZXY_3

B □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

C □□□ X □□□□□□□ Y □ 8 □

D □□□ Z □□□□□□□ X □ 16 □

□□□□ 11 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□**Cs** □□□□□□ ***a* cm** □□□□

□□□□□ ***M*** □ ***N*$_A$** □□□□□□□□□□□□□　　　□

C

A. $\frac{8M}{N_A a^3}$ g·cm□ 3　　B. $\frac{Ma^3}{8N_A}$ g·cm□ 3

C. $\frac{M}{N_A a^3}$ g·cm□ 3　　D. $\frac{Ma^3}{N_A}$ g·cm□ 3